NTALOUPES OF FINEST QUALITY

y Picking Is Reason Given r Melons Reaching Market in Inferior Condition.

ID BRUISING IN PACKING

Immediately in Iced Refrigerator rs and Furnish Ample Ventilation—Floor Racks Are Also Recommended.

pared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

lly 10 per cent of the cantaloupes uced in the western states reach consumer so green that they are tically worthless for food. If only r cent were picked and shipped e it would mean transporting and keting more than 40,000 crates, for than 20,000 carloads—or fours of the production of the United s—are harvested in Colorado, Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and fornia, and shipped on a six to ve-day journey to middle west- and eastern markets.

ring three recent shipping sea- specialists of the United States rtment of Agriculture conducted stigations in the western produc- sections and chief eastern consum- centers, in order to determine the satisfactory methods of handling aloupes for long-distance ships. It was found that too early ing was one of the chief reasons melons reached the market in an rior, tasteless condition.

When to Pick Melons.

een melons have a depressing ef- on both demand and prices. e it is necessary that they be ed before they are entirely ripe, rder to provide the essential keep- qualities in transit, they may be ed at a stage of maturity that will rd good flavor as well as keeping ity when they reach consumers, aloupes should be picked just af- they will slip cleanly from the ; that is, at the full-slip stage of urity.

properly handled and promptly ed they will carry in satisfactory lition, even to long-distance mar- Allowance must be made, how- for a certain amount of rough

rapped Melons Cool Quickly, Thus Preventing Mold.

dling and for some delay in transit. a general rule, therefore, canta- es should be picked just before reach the full-slip stage. Such ons possess not only the desirable ng quality, but also the necessary ying quality.

he keeping and carrying qualities antaloupes are directly dependent the care exercised to prevent me- nical injuries in harvesting and paration for shipment.

Use Care in Packing.

uring the operation of packing, ons should be placed carefully in crates, and not dropped or tossed place, as is frequently done. In- caused by squeezing can be pre- ted if packers are careful not to ce in over-sized melons when fill- ing the crates.

he reduction of serious market es from over-ripe and decayed mel- is dependent to a large extent n the promptness with which they placed under refrigeration. They uld be loaded immediately in iced rigerator cars, and, while being uled from packing shed to the car- ding platform, should be covered protect them from the sun.

antaloupes should preferably not wrapped. They do not refrigerate well in transit nor do they reach consumer in so good condition as wrapped melons. Loading different es of packages may obstruct air cir- ation and thus seriously retard re- geration. In cars equipped with se racks, as well as basket bunk- salt may be effectively employed hasten refrigeration. The ability refrigerator cars to cool melon ship- nts quickly and to maintain desir- e temperatures in transit depends ectly upon proper bunker and bulk- d construction, and upon the quan- y and quality of the insulating ma- ial used.

WLS REQUIRE GREEN FEED

rs Important During Summer Months Than in Winter—Give Them Clover and Weeds.

Remember that yarded fowls need ens and vegetable food during the mmer months even more than in nter. If their yards are bare, add clover to the daily mash, and row to the birds all the weeds that n pull in the garden as well as lawn ppings, etc.

Skim Milk in Hog Feeding.

The best results are obtained from use of skim milk in hog feeding en it is fed in connection with corn barley or some other grain, feeding ound three pounds of skim milk to pound of grain.

Creating a Reputation.

Name your farm and place a well- inted sign up over the gate. Then e the name on every occasion. That's of the best ways ways of creat- a reputation for your produce.

Decrease in Horses.

Since 1916 the number of horses ned by farmers in Pennsylvania s decreased 53,043, while the num- r of trucks on farms has increased 14,325, and the number of tractors 6,823.

Motortruck Made Useful.

Thirty to 35 per cent of the live ock sold at the Indianapolis live ock market is transported by mo- truck. A separate division of the rd is provided for the unloading of mals hauled into the yard.

GRAIN OF SUPERIOR QUALITY IN DEMAND

Frequent Use of Cleaning Equipment Is Profitable.

Financial Loss Caused by Presence of Impurities, Foreign Matter or High Moisture Content—Elevator Not at Fault.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While equipment for cleaning and conditioning grain is expensive, country elevators will find that its use frequently improves the quality of the grain and increases its market value, say specialists of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Sometimes grain comes to the elevator in poor condition, often being dirty, dusty, or with high moisture content, and unless the quality is improved by cleaning or drying the grain cannot be disposed of advantageously.

An Illustration of the Improvement Which May Result From Treating Seed With Formaldehyde as Smut Often Stunts the Plants.

Moreover, grain containing impurities, foreign matter, or a high moisture content is quite likely to become hot in transit, which greatly reduces its value and frequently results in serious financial loss. If the elevator is not provided with suitable equipment for this process, such grain must be shipped in the condition in which it is received.

The farmer should not place all responsibility for cleaning grain on the elevator, it is believed. It should be remembered that elevator managers do not pay grain prices for the dirt and water found in a farmer's grain. The price should be established by taking into consideration the necessary expense of placing the grain in marketable condition. The farmer who delivers clean, dry, sound grain should receive a premium over the price paid to the more careless farmer who delivers grain of inferior quality, specialists say.

GUINEAS UTILIZE ALL WASTE

Fowls Pick Up Material That Escape Chickens and Turkeys—Are Prolific Egg Layers.

Guinea fowls utilize waste that would escape both hens and turkeys, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Taking a wider range than chickens, and yet not so wide as turkeys, keeping largely to thickets and weed patches, and committing fewer depredations against field and garden than either chickens or turkeys, requiring little feed at any time, being prolific layers during their season of eggs, that are thought by many to have a richer and finer flavor even than hens' eggs, the guinea fowl is well worth considering on any farm where a serious effort is made to convert all waste into meat and eggs.

AIR CONSERVES BOARD FLOOR

Free Circulation Underneath Prolongs Life of Lumber—Close Openings During Winter.

Board floors usually are short-lived unless air is allowed to circulate under them. This may be provided for by means of openings in the foundation walls, which should be closed during the winter. A board floor covered with one-quarter inch of fine sand, with scratching material on this makes a good floor. The litter and sand can be removed readily when desired, and fresh materials provided. If the wooden floors are constructed within two or three inches of the ground it is essential that the foundation walls be constructed in such a way that rats cannot gain access beneath the floor.

MOLTING PERIOD IS TRYING

Feathers That Must Be Made Are Rich in Nitrogenous Substance—Coated With Oil.

Many owners of hens think that because the hens are not laying during the molting period, they do not need feed. This period is harder on a hen than heavy laying for the feathers that must be made are rich in nitrogenous substances and are coated with an oil.

Most Profitable Hog.

Every authority in the United States, every experiment station and every practical feeder has demonstrated that the most profitable hog is the pure-bred hog.

Roughage for Horses.

It is a mistake to stuff horses with too much hay. Overfeeding of roughage makes sluggish, dull horses. For a 1,400-pound horse 20 pounds of hay is sufficient daily.

Corn Too Fattening.

Wheat and oats are better for old fowls in the summer time than corn. The latter is too fattening and heating for hot weather use.

Plowing for Winter Wheat.

It does not pay to plow deeper than seven inches for winter wheat, says the Kansas experiment station.

Water for Farm Animals.

Farm animals should be provided with clean water at all times—and especially in hot weather.

On Style Card as Fall Nears

Despite the mushroom success of new tailors and dressmakers in Paris who have brought out certain simple types and popularized them to an almost unheard of extent, many women, writes a Paris fashion correspondent, now are ordering their clothes from houses that have held to their own definite types through all these changes in fashion.

Madeleine Vionnet, who only a short time ago might have been termed an outsider in the great dressmaking circles, has impressed both France and America very deeply with her simple floating panel styles and handkerchief drapery, but as women continually demand varying types the opportunity is not lacking for the success of a variety of styles. This gives a house like Jeanne Lanvin an opportunity to keep her definite types.

One model is a box coat suit in blue serge marked off in little squares with white braid and blue beads. It has the high frilled collar and jabot which continue to find favor. Lanvin has for some time been a strong advocate of these short, youthful-looking jackets, as well as all sorts of frilled high collars and fluffy jabot effects.

Designer's Mark Always Present.

It is a very good thing for clothes in general that the great makers hold definitely to ideas that are distinctly their own. The designing and making of dress is a great deal of a gamble, the past two years have shown very plainly that there is no telling when a very simple thing may meet with an almost over-night success.

This is only one of the many indications that the more lustrous materials will vie with dull silks this autumn. Perhaps they will surpass them in popular favor. It is too early to know but it is certainly safe to predict that they will be used extensively. Many handsome models of shiny silks will be seen at the autumn openings. It will then remain for women to take their choice, but it is very likely that the public will have tired to a great extent of the dull finish and the crepy weave in silks.

Lanvin always has been an originator of most interesting embroideries. Recently she has been working out some extraordinary effects through entirely new means. For instance, she uses tinsel tinted in lovely color tones and applies it to the frock to give the effect of embroidered panels.

Some New Trimming Effects.

In a charming suit this effect has been achieved through the use of the white braid and blue beads. One cannot imagine this maker departing entirely from embroideries or embroidered effects, as work of this sort has been raised to the eminence of a fine art in her work rooms and no amount of study and effort spared to produce the best in this line.

Children, too, have their fashions nowadays and their clothes are receiving an amount of study and attention which would have astonished makers of children's clothes a few years ago. Great designers have discovered the artistic possibilities that lie in these little garments. Consequently they are infinitely more attractive than in the days when they did not differ from the dresses of their elders and when little babies' dresses were miniature duplicates of their mothers' frocks, or even within the last decade, when clothes for little people were just plain and useful.

Blue Serge Suit Model With White Braid and Blue Beads and a Charming Satin Dress Worn Recently by a French Actress.

If all the dressmakers in Paris had followed Vionnet's lead and made her type of dress because it was the best seller for the time being, they would have lost their cachet completely and would have been practically nowhere when the wave of enthusiasm over this particular style had died down, as it certainly must.

Of course, they cannot always hold to a definite type. No designer can do this and be a success. New themes or variations of successful old ones must be continually worked out.

Flowing Sleeve and High Collar.

The same holds true of those who do not design clothes, but import to America the works of the various great French makers. They must permit their own taste to prevail in making their choice. For instance, it was all very well to bring over those unique models from Madeleine et Madeleine which had the waistline placed at the knees, if one desired to show great novelty, but it was not reasonable to suppose that the women of this country or any other, no matter how capricious they might be, were likely to adopt such a fantastic style.

There are two outstanding features of the Lanvin clothes which are noticeable in dress at the present time—the flowing sleeve of greater length than those used heretofore and the high collar. The former might be termed a fashion which is thoroughly crystallized and the latter a strong fashion tendency.

Sleeves open at the top to reveal almost the entire arm are featured in one frock. It was created by Lanvin for a well-known French actress to wear in a recent production. The material used is a soft black satin.

Of course, the best children's clothes are simple. It is impossible to overdo simplicity in them. And no matter how simple, they may have some special interest of design or trimming, as do those of grownups.

We have in great abundance the frills, flounces and fichus of a hundred years ago in dresses for future debutantes, but the very smartest thing is the chemise dress of white or some delicately colored French voile with a bit of hand needlework adorning it.

Styles Seen at the Races.

The lovely summer days brought out a large attendance at the race courses. All of the week days are more chic than the Sundays and it is on bright, sunny afternoons at Longchamps, Auteuil Saint Cloud, Maison Lafitte and Vincennes that the smart Parisienne has an opportunity to display her latest extravagances.

Among the novelties noted are plaid cape wraps which are nothing more than big, straight scarfs, as wide as they are long, thrown across the shoulders.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the continued popularity of the cape and the continued use of monkey fur as a trimming on every form of summer wrap for both day and evening wear.

TO HELP CHILDREN'S WEAK FEET

United States Health Service Advises Exercises That Have Been Found Efficient.

In the treatment of weak feet in children the following exercises have been found efficient, according to the United States public health service:

1. Tiptoe exercise: The patient places the limbs in the attitude of moderate inward rotation, raises the body on the toes to the extreme limit, the limbs being fully extended at the knees, then sink slowly, resting the weight on the outer borders of the feet; repeat about twenty to thirty times.
2. Walking in bare feet.
3. Walking on the forepart of the foot.
4. Grasping motions with the toes; exercises with foot weights.
5. Bicycling has also proved of value and should be highly recommended.

These exercises should be practiced daily and should not be carried out to the extent of tiring the patient.

Modish Footwear.

Plain white or brocaded slippers are shown with pearl buckles, frills of duchesse lace or tiny clusters of orange blossoms. Stockings of delicate mesh have shaped inserts of lace with garters of white satin with lace frills and tiny flowers. Recent fashion hints from Paris lay much stress on the large sleeves as one of the features of styles for the coming autumn. The oriental influence undoubtedly is shown in the new sleeve designs, which are made long and widening at the ends.

Feathers.

Feathers are to be a feature of fall millinery. They will be of all kinds from waving ostrich to the severe quill. A tuft of coque feathers will be found on many of the smaller felt hats.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR AUGUST 28

FROM ASIA TO EUROPE.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 16:6-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—And they said, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house.—Acts 16:31.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Rom. 15:15-21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Wonderful Dream.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul Crosses Over Into to Europe.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Beginning Work on a New Continent.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Paul Carries the Gospel to Europe.

I. Forbidden by the Holy Spirit to Preach the Word (vv. 6-8).

We have here a lesson on divine guidance. The inclination of Paul and his companions was to tarry in the provinces of Asia preaching the word, but contrary to their inclination they were hurried along. There were many people in Asia yet who needed the Gospel. They might have reasoned "What difference would it make as to where we preach, just so the Gospel is preached?" Though seemingly small, the question as to whether the Gospel should be preached among the people in the East or in the West has determined the entire history of the church. Had they preached among the people in the East, Christianity would never have become worldwide. On the other hand, by laying hold upon the Grecian intellect and combining with it the push and energy of the Romans, it became worldwide. In the guidance of the Spirit we find Him just as active and as faithful in closing doors as in opening them. "The stops as well as the steps of a good man are ordered of the Lord." We ought to truly recognize God's hand in the "shut-ins" as well as in the "open-outs."

II. Called to Macedonia (vv. 9-12).

Being now hemmed in on all sides, a vision was given to Paul of a man from Macedonia pleading for help. This was the solution of the mystery of closed doors about them. There is a negative and a positive side to the Spirit's guidance. If we will note both we shall be able to determine with a surety the proper course of action. In order to be led aright we must be sure that we are willing to be led, pray definitely for leading, and then render willing obedience as fast as the light comes. As soon as the divine way was known they rendered immediate obedience.

III. The First Convert in Europe (vv. 13-15).

The missionaries went to Philippi and spent several days studying the conditions there. The Jewish element in this city was very insignificant; so much so that they could not afford a synagogue; therefore the devout people were accustomed to worship at the river side. To this humble gathering Paul came and preached to the women gathered there. A certain woman from Thyatira believed his message, and was baptized. The work of the Lord had a very humble beginning, but it was destined to transform all Europe and the world. Lydia was a woman of wealth, culture, and wide experience, and yet she had need of Christ. The steps in Lydia's conversion are worthy of note:

1. Attendance at the place of prayer (v. 13). This is the case with most people who are saved. The Spirit of God puts it into the hearts of the people to come to the place of prayer.

2. Listened to the preaching of the word of God (vv. 12-14). The instrument used by the Holy Spirit in the conversion of sinners is the word of God. "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God" (Rom. 10:17).

3. Her heart was opened by the Lord (v. 14). Regeneration is a supernatural work. When the Gospel is preached the Spirit of God makes it living and active, opening the sinner's heart for the reception of Christ.

4. She was baptized (v. 15). It is natural for the one who believes in Christ to desire to be baptized.

5. Her household also believed (v. 15). Thus we see that her's was a typical conversion.

IV. A Spirit of Divination Cast Out (vv. 16-18).

As the missionaries went out from day to day to the place of prayer they were accosted by a young woman possessed by a spirit of divination. She was owned by a syndicate of men who derived large gains from her soothsaying. This act of the woman became a great annoyance to Paul who, in the name of Jesus Christ, commanded the evil spirit to come out. Here is a case of a spiritual medium, a fortune-teller, being freed from demoniacal possession. Many men today are making money by the degradation of womanhood, and they resent all efforts to destroy their infernal business, even try to destroy those who interefere with their business. Here as everywhere Satan blocks the way as the Gospel of Christ is carried into new fields, but the Lord is again triumphant.

Spirit of God in the Church.

There may be some who ask, "Does the Holy Spirit fill the church today and transform the hearts and lives of men as He did in the days of the Apostles? Yes He does, when the people of the churches become more anxious for the gift of the Spirit than for outward showing, when the most earnest prayers are uttered for the giving of the Spirit of God. In our devotion to organization, and clubs, and guilds, we sometimes forget the need of the Holy Spirit. And yet we know that souls are not saved by clubs and societies, and concerts, and by moving pictures at the evening services, but by the presence of the Spirit of God in the church, in both pastor and people.

The Multitude of His Mercies.

For the Lord will not cast off forever: but though he cause grief, yet will he have compassion according to the multitude of his mercies. For he doth not afflict willingly nor grieve the children of men—Lamentations 3:31-33.

Word of Lord Was Precious.

And the child Samuel ministered unto the Lord before Eli. And the word of the Lord was precious in those days; there was no open vision. —I Samuel. 3:1.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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HONORED PIGS.

"A great honor has been shown to us," said Porky Pig. "And that is the truth."

"Grunt, grunt, what is it; what has the honor been?" asked Miss Ham.

"Some people," said Porky Pig, "went on a trip to see a beautiful country estate. Now a country estate is a big farm dressed up in its best clothes, I believe.

"That is the way I understand it to be, grunt, grunt.

"And the people who went to see this country estate went from here. Our very own people went. By our very own people I do not mean that the pigs went, you understand, but the farmer and his wife and the children all went, leaving the pigs and the chickens and the geese at home."

"Did you want to go, Porky?" asked Miss Ham.

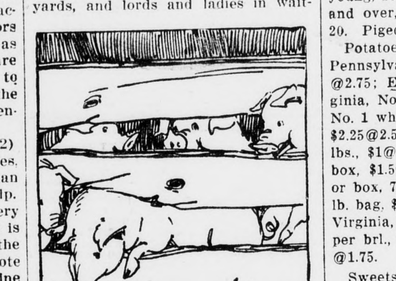
"I was undecided about it," said Porky. "If I went I might miss some good things to eat here and if I didn't go I might miss some good things to eat there.

"So, as I say, squeal, squeal, I was undecided But the question was decided for me. Yes, it was!

"I wasn't asked to go and I didn't have to decide it. But I've heard about the trip since the family have come back.

"The children were very much amused because upon this beautiful country estate there were a great many pigs.

"That was a joke on them! They went, thinking they were going to see a kind of palace I fancy, with courtyards, and lords and ladies in waiting, but they saw pigs! Cleaner pigs than we are, perhaps, but still they saw pigs!



"Ready for Their Meal."

"But I think it was a great honor shown to us, and to the whole family of pigs," continued Porky, "that even on a fine and wonderful country estate, which was worth taking a trip to see, they should have had pigs.

"They didn't feel they could have anything fine without having pigs. That is the way I look at it. And it has been a comforting thought to me too for I feel as though they will do still more for their pigs here when they see how highly pigs are thought of.

"Yes, they will do still more for us, I feel sure."

"That's a happy thought," said Miss Ham. "and I am glad that such great honor has been shown us."

"Baa, baa," said Mrs. Sheep, "I heard that one of the children saw a beautiful picture in the house which was upon the country estate and that beautiful picture was of a good many sheep sitting upon a mountain side with the moonlight upon them.

"Yes, I heard the child who had seen that picture, speak of it as a most beautiful picture,

"Baa, baa, she said we looked so lovely and cool and restful as we sat there in the moonlight, And we looked so pretty too!"

"Grunt, grunt," said Porky Pig. "You weren't sitting in the picture. Only pictures of you and your family were in the picture."

"Baa, baa," said Mrs. Sheep, "it is useless to talk about art and beauty with a pig. Quite useless, baa, baa, baa."

"Quite useless," agreed Porky. "Quite useless indeed. We do not waste our time over such things, and we never will.

"Besides our ideas about beauty are different from the ideas other creatures have.

"We think mud is beautiful. Other creatures don't. We think it is rather a waste of time to pay too much attention about looking well and about looking neat and clean. Other creatures don't agree with us.

"But oh, the honor that has been shown the pig family by even having pigs on the beautiful country estate that the family went to see!

"That is a great, great honor indeed."

"I believe a meal is coming now," said Miss Ham to herself.

But Porky heard her and said,

"I can see the farmer coming too. I'll be ready as well as you.

"Grunt, grunt, I'll be ready for it."

And all the other pigs were ready for their meal too and met the farmer with grunts of gladness.

Clean Job.

'Bobby, was it you who picked all the white meat off this chicken?"

"Well, mother, to make a clean breast of it, I did."

Knew the Answer.

The teacher had been telling her class about the rhinoceros family. "Now name some things that are very dangerous to get too near to and have horns."

"Motor cars," promptly answered six children at once.

Skeptical.

"But, Tommy," said his mother, "didn't your conscience tell you you were doing wrong?"

"Yes," replied Tommy; "but I don't believe everything I hear."

Clever Black Hen.

"Daddy," asked little Willie, "why is a black hen cleverer than a white hen?"

"I give it up," said daddy.

"Because a black hen can lay a white egg," said Willie, "and a white hen can't lay a black egg."

But They Bark.

Have you ever noticed how polite the trees are? They always bough before leaving.—The Wisconsin Octopus.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.32¼; No. 2 gar., spot, $1.23½; August, $1.23½; September, $1.24¼.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 78@79c per bushel for carlots on spot.

Cob corn is quotable at $3.80 to $3.85 per brl. for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—(New), No. 2 white, 42c asked; No. 3 white, 39½ asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.17½; bag lots nearby rye, as to condition, 80c@$1.15.

Hay—New hay at range of $15 to $20 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 2 tangled rye, $14.50; No. 1 wheat, $10; No. 1 oat (nominal), $14.50@15.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 45@46c; creamery, choice, 43@44; creamery, good, 41@42; creamery, prints, 46@48; creamery, blocks, 44@46; creamery, nearby, 35@40; ladles, 30@32; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 28@30; Ohio rolls, 28@30; West Virginia rolls, 28@29; storepacked, 27@28; Md., Va. and Penna. dairy prints, 28@30.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, strictly fresh, 38; Western firsts, 36@37; Western Virginia firsts, 35@36; Southern firsts, 34@35.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, 2 lbs. and up, 31@32c; 1½@1¾ lbs., 29@30; under 1¼ lbs., 27@28; white leghorn, springs, 25@27; old roosters 15@16; old hens, over 4 lbs., 26@27; old hens, small, 23; white leghorn hens, 23. Ducks—Muscovy and mongrel, young, 20@22c; white pekings young, 23@24; spring, per lb., 3½ lbs and over, 20@22; smaller, poor, 18@20. Pigeons, pair, old, 25c; young, 25.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2.25@2.75; Eastern Shore (Md.) and Virginia, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2.25@2.50; No. 1 white, new, native, per 100 lbs., $2.25@2.50; all sections, No. 2, per 100 lbs., $1@1.25; No. 1, per bu. bskt. or box, $1.50@1.65; No. 3 per bu. bskt or box, 75@80c; New Jersey, per 150-lb. bag, $4@5; No. 1 Eastern Shore of Virginia, $4@4.50; No. 2, all sections, per brl., $2@2.50; culs, per brl., $1.50@1.75.

Sweets—No. 1. North Carolina, new, per brl., $5.50@5.75; No. 1 Eastern Shore of Virginia, per brl., $5.50@6; do, No. 2, per brl., $2.50@3; yams, all sections, per brl., $4@4.50.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red, $1.33; No. 2 hard, $1.34½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.85½ nominal, and No. 2 mixed durum, $1.36½, c. i. f. track, New York, to arrive.

Corn—Spot easier; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 78¾c, and No. 2 mixed 78¼, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot easy; No. 2 white, 47c.

Hay—Firm; No. 1, $30@32; No. 2 $28@30; No. 3, $25@27; shipping, $22@24 per ton.

Live Poultry—Irregular; broilers, 25@31c; fowls, 28@33; roosters, 18; turkeys, 25.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 43½@44c; creamery, extras (92 score), 43; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 33@42; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 29.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered extra firsts 33@41c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 47@59; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns extras, 46@48.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats fresh, specials, 21@21½c; do, average run, 20@20½; State, whole milk twins, specials, 21@21½; do, average run, 20@20½.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.29@1.34; do, garlicky $1.19@1.24.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, or local trade 76@77c.

Butter—Western creamery, extra 43c; nearby prints, fancy, 54@56.

Eggs—Extra nearby firsts, 40½c; do, firsts, 39½; extra Western firsts 36@37; do, firsts, 34½@35; fancy selected packed, 52@53.

Oats—No. 2 white, 44@48c; No 3, do, 42@45.

Cheese—New York whole milk fancy, flats, fresh, 21½@22c; single daisies, 21@22.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns, 25@28c; spring chickens, 30@36; do leghorns, 20@26; broilers, not leghorns, 28@44; old roosters, 16@18; ducks, white pekings, 21@23; mixed colors, 18@20.

Potatoes—White, Southern, per brl. $4.50@5.50; do, nearby, No. 1, per bskt., $1@1.25; No. 2, 30@60c.

LIVE STOCK

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $5.50@9.75; bulls, $3.50@6; cows, $1.25@5.50.

Calves—Veals, $9@13.50; culls, $7@8; grassers, $4; Westerns, $5@9.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep (ewes), $3@5; culls, $2@2.50; lambs, $8@12.50; culls, $5@6.

Hogs—light to medium weights, $11.75; pigs, $11.50; heavy hogs, $10.75; roughs, $7@7.50.

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Veal, choice, per lb., 9@9½c; heavy fat veals, per lb., 8@8½; fair to good veals, per lb., 7@8; heavy, smooth, fat, per head, 15@20; rough, common, thin, per head, $6@10.

PITTSBURGH.—Hogs—Heavies, $10@10.25; heavy Yorkers and light Yorkers, $11@11.25; pigs, $10@10.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $5.25; top lambs, $11.

Calves—Top, $11.

Reticence of the Genuine.

"Do the boys in Crimson Gulch shoot on sight the way hey used to?"

"No," replied Cactus Joe. "Us desperadoes are all tamed down. We're afraid to get out in the street and act reckless for fear we'll be mistook for movie actors."

The Newer Styles.

Shapeleigh—Your dressmakers' bills are ruining me.

Mrs. Shapeleigh—I'm doing the best I can, my dear. I get along with about half the clothes I used to wear.

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TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 35. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. AUGUST 31, 1921. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

PEACE BETWEEN U. S. AND GERMANY

Treaty Just Signed Omits Much of Earlier Pact

LEAGUE OF NATIONS BARRED

Reference Made To Yap—Claims Of United States As To Germany's Overseas Possessions Reaffirmed.

Washington.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Germany was signed in Berlin, and made public by the State Department. It puts into force the economic, reparations, military and various other provisions of the unratified Treaty of Versailles, but provides specifically that the United States shall not be bound by the convenant of the League of Nations or by other enumerated parts of the Versailles settlement.

The text of the treaty is as follows:

"The United States of America and Germany:

"Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with its co-belligerents, entered into an armistice with Germany on November 11, 1918, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded:

"Considering that the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 20, 1919, and came into force according to the terms of its Article 440, but has not been ratified by the United States.

"Considering that the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution, approved by the President, July 2, 1921, which reads, in part, as follows:

"'Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the state of war declared to exist between the Imperial German Government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"'Sec. 2. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America, and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it, or they, have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the Treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its benefit or to which it is entitled as one of the principal Allied and Associated Powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of Congress; or otherwise.

"'Sec. 5. All property of the Imperial German Government or its successor or successors and of all German nationals which was on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or any of its officers, agents or employees from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or its successor or successors and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which on December 7, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or any of its officers, agents or employees from any source or by any agency whatsoever shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law until such time as the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or their successor or successors shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said Governments, respectively, of all persons wherever domiciled who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered through the acts of the Imperial German Government, or its agents, or the Imperial Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American or other corporations or in consequence of hostilities of any operations of war or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most-favored-nation treatment whether the same be national or otherwise in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commercial and industrial property rights, and until the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or their successor or successors shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the Imperial German Government or German nationals or the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America.'"

"Being desirous of restoring the friendly relations existing between the two nations prior to the outbreak of the war;

"Have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries;

"The President of the United States of America, Ellis Loring Dresel, commissioner of the United States to Germany, and

"The President of the German Empire, Dr. Friedrich Rosen, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Who, having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE ONE.

"Germany undertakes to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the Treaty of Versailles, which the United States shall fully enjoy, notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States.

ARTICLE TWO.

"With a view to defining more particularly the obligations of Germany under the foregoing article with respect to certain provisions in the Treaty of Versailles, it is understood and agreed between the high contracting parties:

"1. That the rights and advantages stipulated in that Treaty for the benefit of the United States, which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy, are those defined in Section One of Part Four, and Parts Five, Six, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve, Fourteen and Fifteen. The United States, in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that Treaty mention in this paragraph, will do so in a manner consistent with the rights accorded to Germany under such provisions

"2. That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of Part One of that Treaty, nor by any provisions of that Treaty, including those mentioned in Paragraph (One) of this Article, which relate to the Covenant of the League of Nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the League of Nations, or by the Council or by the Assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action.

"3. That the United States assumes no obligations under or with respect to the provisions of part two, part three, sections two to eight inclusive of part four and part 13 of that treaty.

"4. That, while the United States is privileged to participate in the reparation commission, according to the terms of part eight of that treaty and in any other commission established under the treaty or under any agreement supplemental thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such commission unless it shall elect to do so.

"5. That the periods of time to which reference is made in Article 440 of the Treaty of Versailles, shall run, with respect to any act or election on the part of the United States, from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty.

ARTICLE THREE.

"The present treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the high contracting parties and shall take effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place as soon as possible at Berlin.

"In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate in Berlin, this twenty-fifth day of August, nineteen twenty-one."

GERMANS WERE AVERSE TO POMP AND CEREMONY.

Berlin.—Pomp and oratory played no part in the signing of the peace treaty. Simplicity surrounded the ceremony, which consumed less than 15 minutes. Mr. Dresel was accompanied by three aids, Counsellor Wilson and Secretaries Pennoyer and Asory, while Under Foreign Secretary Haniel von Haimhausen and three Foreign Office department chiefs made up Herr Rosen's retinue. All stood about as the signatures and seals were affixed.

American newspaper men who were in the corridor were not permitted to witness the signing. Afterwards Mr. Dresel said:

"The Germans wanted the treaty consummated with as little pomp and ceremony as possible, and this was perfectly agreeable to us."

$500,000,000 FOR WORKERS.

Socialist Introduces Bill Seeking To Relieve Unemployment Distress.

Washington.—Declaring that Congress is voting what amounts to a subsidy of $500,000,000 to railroads, Representative London, Socialist, New York, has introduced a bill asking appropriation of a like amount to relieve distress caused by unemployment.

KIDNAPPING BY AIRPLANE.

Naples Newspaper Tells Of Work Of Large Gang Of Abductors.

London.—The newspaper Mezzogiorno, of Naples, states that a large and powerful gang, mostly Frenchmen, with ramifications throughout Italy, is alleged to have kidnapped children and young girls, abducting them by airplane. Several children and young girls have disappeared, and two arrests have been made.

TWO MORE BODIES FOUND.

Ruins Of Macon Hotel Fire Yield Additional Dead.

Macon, Ga.—Two more charred bodies, believed to be those of Harry Turnipseed, of Hampton, Ga., and B. A. White, of Melford, Ga., were found in the ruins of the Brown House, which was destroyed by fire. This brings the known dead to six. The bodies were found by a force of 100 convicts, who have been set to work clearing up the debris.

BLAST WRECKS BIG DIRIGIBLE

Forty-Four Flyers Killed Including 17 U. S. Navy Men

ZR-2 BREAKS IN TWO

Thousands Witness Disaster And Run For Safety When Huge Ship Seems About To Fall On City.

Hull, England.—Seventeen officers and men of the United States Navy and 27 officers and men of the British Navy met death in the collapse of the great dirigible ZR-2 over the city of Hull.

Every one of the Americans on board the ill-fated craft perished.

Only five men of the forty-nine who were making the trial trip in the dirigible prior to the vessel being turned over to the United States Navy are known to have been saved.

The British losses include the famous air veteran, Brigadier-General E. M. Maitland, and all the other officers on board, except Lieutenant Wann, the commander of ZR-2.

Starting from Howden on a test flight to Pulham, the big aircraft had been afloat for 34 hours, at times in bad weather, and was returning to the Pulham airdrome at the time of the disaster, which constitutes the most terrible of its kind in peace times.

The ZR-2 which was a sister ship of the famous R-34, the first dirigible to cross the Atlantic, was on her final test trip prior to being accepted by the United States Navy and taken across the Atlantic by an American crew especially trained for that purpose. She was 695 feet long and was built to carry a crew of 30. Her speed was estimated at 70 miles an hour. The American Navy was to pay $2,000,000 for the craft.

While flying at about 1,000 feet over Hull spectators saw the ZR-2 seemingly buckle amidships and plunge downward over the city and into the Humber river. One theory of the cause of the disaster is that while the ship's rudders were being tested the giant craft took a sharp turn, which caused her framework to buckle and that the explosion of a gasoline tank completed the tragedy of the air. The actual cause, however, never may be known. A rumor had been afloat for some days that the ZR-2 was structurally weak, but this was stoutly denied by all in authority.

Tens of thousands of spectators saw several men climb outside the balloon and drop from the falling mass, which was enveloped in smoke, and others jumped into the Humber as the crippled craft came over the water. As the dirigible struck, the wreckage above water was burning, and there was slight chance for any of the men caught inside to escape.

Tugs immediately put out into the stream and brought ashore the five survivors, who were taken in ambulances to hospitals. Among these was the American quartermaster, N. O. Walker, who died soon after reaching the hospital from burns he had received. Lieutenant Little also was rescued from the debris alive, but succumbed to his injuries on reaching the infirmary. A rescue tug pulled another American out of the water. He was dead. Inside of his coat was the name "Commander Maxfield." Early reports were to the effect that Lieutenant Esterly had been saved. Unhappily this report proved to be without foundation.

One member of the rescuing party said that when they got alongside the burning airship the pilot of the tug asked for volunteers to board one part that still was almost intact. Jumping upon the wreckage, the rescuers ripped open part of the fabric, while parts of the debris were pulled away by means of ropes. The task was a hazardous one, because one of the balloonettes was still filled with gas and another explosion was feared.

Among the wreckage an American naval man was to be seen hanging by his coat to a girder in the frame of the airship. It was believed he was dead, owing to the peculiar position of the body, which was not recovered. Another rescuer said one was hanging on to the tail of the ship, apparently uninjured, while another was found floating in the water. Both of them were saved. While the rescuers were at work the balloon began to turn over and the rescue party had to return to the tug.

FARM CURES SHELL SHOCK.

Winnipeg, Man.—Figures from a survey gathered here indicated that country life was the surest cure for shell-shock.

The percentage of shell-shocked soldiers settled on the land, who have completely recovered, was far greater than that among those who stayed in cities. The Canadian Government has put 25,500 soldiers on the land and assisted them to equip their farms with stocks, buildings and farm machinery.

Though many of these soldiers were suffering from wounds and other effects of the war, the average soldier farmer is in ruddy health as well as sound finance.

CUNO DENIES APPOINTMENT.

Hamburg-American Director Refuses U. S. Ambassadorship.

Berlin.—An official denial that Director Cuno, of the Hamburg-American Line, is to be the first German Ambassador to the United States after the resumption of peace, was issued. Cuno has also refused the post of Finance Minister. The German Government intends to send a charge d'affaires to Washington after the signing of the peace treaty.

UNION MEN PLAN VOTE ON STRIKE

Ballots Prepared By Leaders of Organization

25 OFFICIALS AT MEETING

Month Will Pass Before Decision—Unsatisfactory Negotiations With Managers Cause Of Move.

Cleveland.—Strike ballots for submission to 409,000 members of the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of North America were prepared at a joint conference here of members of the executive committees, chief executives and assistant grand officers of the five organizations.

In its present shape the ballot tells the union members of the unsatisfactory negotiations held in the last few months between brotherhood chiefs and railroad managers at conferences held in the West, Southeast and East as to whether the railroads intended to ask for further decreased wages, following the 12½ per cent. reduction handed down by the Railroad Labor Board at Chicago, June 1, and now in effect; whether the roads would seek the elimination of time and one-half for overtime and asks if the members are satisfied to continue work under these conditions.

Executives of the Southwestern roads did not meet with the chiefs.

Chief executives of the five organizations have been in conference here for several days on the situation and were joined by three members of the executive board of each of the five organizations and several assistant grand officers, about 25 men in all.

Ballots will be sent to 150,000 active members of the trainmen's organization, 115,000 firemen, 80,000 engineers, 50,000 conductors and 14,000 switchmen.

When the ballot is completed, probably within a day or two, it will be sent to the active membership of the five organizations and a referendum vote taken. It was estimated that it will take a full month or more to complete the vote. The ballots for the referendum must be sent out to the members before September 1 under terms of a resolution adopted at a conference in Chicago July 1 of the general chairmen of the organization.

DRY AGENTS GIVE SERVICES.

Money Runs Out, But They Keep Catching Bootleggers.

Charleston, W. Va.—State prohibition officers recently laid off owing to lack of funds for the quarter have been donating their services to the State and within the past few days have seized a score of moonshine stills and arrested more than three alleged violators of the law, according to a report issued by the Prohibition Commissioner. Agents in Lincoln county proved to be the most active, capturing eight stills and nearly 3,000 gallons of mash.

TWO PERISH IN AIR JOY RIDE.

Ex-Army Lieutenant And Jack Rodeheaver.

Warsaw, Ind.—L. D. Merrill, former lieutenant in the United States Aviation Service, and Jack Rodeheaver, 18 years old, of Winona Lake, Ind., were instantly killed when an airplane in which they were taking a pleasure ride at Winona Lake crashed to the ground.

Young Rodeheaver, whose brother is choir leader for Billy Sunday, was piloting the machine at a height of 2,000 feet when it suddenly lurched earthward.

KIDNAPPED MINER ESCAPES.

Federal Troops Pursued Mexican Bandits Holding American.

Mexico City. — Henry Clark, an American miner who was kidnapped by Mexican bandits in Chihuahua, but escaped, has reached Jiminez, says a dispatch from that place. The bandits became reckless when they learned they were being pursued by Federal troops and Clark was able to get away unseen. He wandered in the wilds of the Sierra Madre Mountains for 36 hours until he reached the hacienda, where he was given food and drink. From the hacienda he was escorted to Jiminez.

BRITAIN HAS 42,767,530.

Decennial Census Shows 4.7 Per Cent. Increase Since 1911.

London.—The population of Great Britain is 42,767,530 persons, an increase of 4.7 per cent. over the 1911 population, according to the decennial census figures just made public. The census-taking began in April.

CAROLINIANS LYNCH NEGRO.

Murderer Of White Farmer Taken From Jail And Hanged.

Columbia, S. C.—Will Allen, negro, who shot and killed Noah Frick, a white farmer of near Chapin, Lexington county, was lynched by a posse of 150 men near Chapin.

SMALL TO SEEK RE-ELECTION.

Close Ally Says Illinois Governor Will Not Quit Under Fire.

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Small will be a candidate for re-election in 1924. Senator Richard R. Meents, one of the Governor's closest political allies and his spokesman in the Senate said.

"Len Small never quit under fire in his life," Senator Meents said.

Governor Small is under indictment charging conspiracy and embezzlement while he was State Treasurer.

IMPORTANT NEWS QUICKLY TOLD

Happenings In Various Sections Of Old Virginia

NEWS ITEMS FOR OUR READERS

Norfolk.—Lemuel Bowden, who was offered the post of Immigration Commissioner for Hampton Roads, an office yet to be created, has declined it. Mr. Bowden is still an active candidate for collector of customs of Virginia.

Danville.—The local labor forces are planning to have a gala celebration here on Labor Day, September 5. Arrangements have been made for a barbecue and Brunswick stew at Ballou Park and a day in the open featured by addresses, athletics, dancing and an automobile parade.

Fredericksburg.—C. W. Bourne, game garden of Stafford county, was at Potomac Creek when he saw a flock of young partridges, twenty in number, attempt to fly across. They fell in the water, and Mr. Bourne went after them in a boat and brought them to land, where he liberated them.

Fredericksburg. — John Seiler McGraw, of Washington, was injured in an automobile accident in King George county to such an extent that he died a few hours later in a hospital here. He was 26 years old, veteran of the World War. His mother, one brother and one sister survive.

Danville.—The Fifth District Democratic Committee here at the Burton Hotel and, within twenty minutes, had made definite provision for a convention, at which will be named the party's nominee to succeed the late R. A. James in Congress.

Danville.—J. Murray Hooker has announced that he will be a candidate for the vacancy in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District. He is the third man to enter the race, the others being Thomas G. Burch, of Henry county, and Joseph Whithead, of Pittsylvania.

Norfolk.—It is permissible to have less than a gallon of whisky in your home, according to a ruling made by Police Judge Simmons. He dismissed charges against two persons accused of violating prohibition laws, in each case a smaller quantity than a gallon having been found, with no evidence that the liquor was being sold.

The date of the convention, as agreed upon, is Tuesday, September 13 at 11 o'clock in the morning at the city courthouse of Danville. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every hundred or fraction over fifty votes cast for Cox and Roosevelt last November, this meaning that there will be 150 delegates to the convention.

Danville.—Something of a sensation has been created in the town of South Boston, in Halifax county, by a sermon preached by Rev. W. B. Jett, pastor of the First Methodist Church, of that town and a former Danville pastor, who asserted in the course of his remarks that men prominent in the business and social life of the town were in league with the vendors of illicit spirits.

Lynchburg.—Published reports that this year's reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, Sons of Veterans and other affiliated organizations had been abandoned because no Southern city was willing to act as host were confirmed by Arthur H. Jennings, historian-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, who aided Commander-in-Chief Nathan Bedford Forest in his efforts to secure a place for the reunion.

Lynchburg.—The local dealer of weights and measures acting now under the direction of the municipal Public Welfare Department instead of the State, has been checking up automobile service stations, and some of them have been found to be short a quart of gasoline in five gallons. One place was found to be delivering a pint over each five gallon measurement. No arrests have been made, but dealers are being warned to have their measures correct in the future.

Danville.—R. E. Bolton, proprietor of a sideshow traveling with Gentry's Circus, which performed at Spray, N. C., is at Edmunds Hospital here in a serious condition as the result of a bullet wound inflicted by a negro, whose name is known to the Spray authorities, but who has made his escape. Bolton had charge of a sideshow near the main tent when, it is alleged, the negro entered and an altercation took place between him and Bolton on the question of admission fee.

Lynchburg.—Not a death occurred in the city of Lynchburg between August 12 and 21, according to record kept at the office of the welfare department of the city. That this is an unusual condition is disclosed by the records which run back ten years.

Norfolk.—Employes of the Norfolk Navy Yard have just demonstrated that they are the fastest workers in America. The repair ship Prometheus was sent here for repairs that were to be completed September 2. The ship was ready for sea thirteen days ahead of schedule.

Fredericksburg.—A particularly attractive display in the main exhibition hall at the Prince William Fair at Manassas was the exhibit of products grown on a single farm. First honors, carrying a silver cup, were awarded to Glover Hill Farm, established in 1770, and operated continuously since that time by the same family—the winning exhibit being entered by the family of the late J. B. Johnson. In spite of the unsatisfactory crop year a remarkable variety of home-grown and home-made products were exhibited.

STATE CAPITAL

Wants Veterans Of '61.

Richmond.—Suggestion regarding the Virginia Historical Pageant rolling into headquarters of the association with the coming of every mail indicate the great interest in the spectacle being created in every section of the Commonwealth.

Chief among the suggestions received was the one proposing that efforts be made to have the 1922 reunion of the Confederate veterans held in Richmond during the week of the pageant, or the week following. It was pointed out that if the reunion was held during pageant week that the veterans could be housed in the tented city which will arise on the pageant site, and the veterans could participate in the parade on Confederate Day. The other suggestion was that if the veterans came the week following the pageant, that the tents could be held over for them, and a special tableau could be arranged as one of the entertainment features.

Senator Swanson Will Speak.

Senator Claude A. Swanson will be the principal speaker at the banquet to be tendered the delegates who attend the Virginia League of Municipalities convention in Norfolk, September 7, 8 and 9. Other speakers will be Mayor George Ainslie, of Richmond; Senator J. E. West, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor; City Manager J. P. Jervey, of Portsmouth; Lee Long, of Dante, and R. H. Angell, of Roanoke.

Representatives of more than 100 towns and cities in the State are expected to attend the meeting, during which municipal problems will be discussed from every angle.

Letter Carriers For Good Roads.

Approval of the Virginia Good Roads Association's campaign for a bond issue for the building of the State highway system in a period of six years was given by the Virginia Rural Letter Carriers' Association, in convention, at Roanoke. Among other resolutions adopted were the following:

"That this association hereby indorses the progress of the Virginia Good Roads Association for an issue of bonds for the purposes of constructing the State system of highways in a period of six to eight years instead of a period of eighteen to twenty years if built from funds derived from current revenues only and that we pledge our co-operation and support to the Virginia Good Roads Association in every possible way in furthering this movement."

Gunn Files Expense Account.

Expenses of conduct of the campaign of Julien Gunn for Lieutenant Governor came easily within the amount permitted by law. His report shows an expenditure of $3,274.92.

Candidates for the House of Delegates reported the following: George W. Thomas, Gloucester, $40; Richard L. Brewer, Jr., Suffolk, nothing; W. D. Price, Sussex, and Greensville, nothing; E. T. Bondurant, Prince Edward nothing; H. T. Patterson, Bedford $133.27, and George T. Turner, nothing.

Gets Carload Of Postcards.

Postmaster H. T. Thornton received a carload of postcards from the Post office Department in Washington. It is the second time in the history of the local office, Mr. Thornton says that an entire carload has been received at one time. The consignment consisted of 6,000,000 cards and will last about six months, Mr. Thornton states.

Candidates File Expense Accounts.

According to the expense account filed with Clerk Walter Christian, in Hustings Court, Dr. J. P. McDonough spent $313.91 in his recent campaign for nomination for justice of the peace for Lee Ward. J. B Pace, candidate for nomination to the office of City Treasurer, spent $586.50 during the canvass. The principal items of expense in both cases were advertising postage, cards and stationery.

Big Reunion Planned.

Many State grand camps of Confederate veterans have accepted invitations to meet in Charlottesville October 18, 19 and 20 for the proposed unveiling of the equestrian statues of Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson. The monuments have been presented to the city of Charlottesville by Paul Goodloe McIntire millionaire philanthropist.

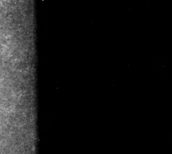
Captain White Given Post.

Under a special order issued by General John J. Pershing, chief of Staff of the United States Army, Captain Samuel White, Jr., of the Sixth Field Artillery, and scion of a well known Virginia family, has been relieved from duty at Camp Dix, N. J. and transferred to the Virginia Military Institute as assistant professor of military science and tactics. He is to report at Lexington on September 10.

Virginians For Military Academy.

Washington, D. C.—Virginians designated to take the examination next March for the Military Academy with a view to admission next July are Ralph M. Osborne, Newport News; Philip B. Tankord, first alternate Franktown; Lewis G. Thorn, second alternate, Newport News, and Roswell E. Rund, Manassas, appointed from the regular army, the War Department announced.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS



Parcel Post Rates May Be Increased

WASHINGTON.—Parcel post rates must be increased, if an investigation shows that this service is responsible for an expected deficit of $70,000,000 in the postal revenue this year, Postmaster General Hays says. Accountants and post office engineers are now checking through the entire country to learn if the parcel post is, as suspected, one of the two big losing ventures of the department.

Until 1920 postal revenues exceeded expenditures for several years, but now deficits are showing, due to business depression, increased wages and increased compensation to railroads for carrying mail.

"The parcel post system is a commercial venture pure and simple," Mr. Hays said. "There is every reason, therefore, why it should be made at least self-supporting. This does not hold true of some other services of the post office, which necessarily must be accomplished at a loss."

Mr. Hays explained why a deficit is expected this year and gave an itemized statement showing where and how the department plans to reduce operating costs by nearly $15,000,000.

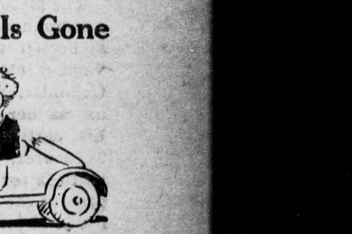
"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920," he said, "the deficit was $17,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the deficit will be found to be approximately $84,000,000 when the reports are all available.

"Of this, about $75,000,000 was due to increase in compensation ordered by congress to employees and $11,000,000 was additional pay to railroads under interstate commerce decisions.

"Since April 1 there has been a serious falling off of post office business and in consequence receipts, but economies have been instituted which prevent any deficit other than that for increased wages and railroad rates."

Oil Shale When Our Crude Oil Is Gone

OIL-BEARING shale in the United States is capable of supplying all of the country's demands for petroleum when the supply of crude oil is exhausted. This announcement is contained in a report of the bureau of mines.



Oil shale up to the present time has not been mined on a commercial scale in this country. Since the middle of the last century oil shale mining has been an important origin of oil in Scotland and France.

Rich and easily accessible deposits of the oil-bearing shale are said to exist in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada and California, where some shale oil already has been produced and used successfully. Several small reducing plants have been in operation for some time, and others are under construction near Debeque, Colo.; Watson, Utah; Elko, Nev., and Dillon, Mont.

Tests indicate that the yield of oil shale is all the way from practically nothing up to ninety gallons or more a ton. Much shale is too thin to be mined commercially, but there are extensive deposits running from several feet to 35 feet in thickness.

"It is estimated by the geological survey," says the report, "that the curve of crude oil production will reach its peak within a few years, and then the country will have to look more and more to other sources for its various grades of hydrocarbon oils.

"When foreign oils cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices we can turn to our oil shales for our supply."

"Large amounts will have to be invested before the oil shale industry becomes of commercial importance.

"Estimates by engineers of the cost of a complete retorting plant, handling 1,000 tons of shale a day, are between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000."

Flood Prevention in Arkansas Valley

ENGINEERS of the federal reclamation service have completed a preliminary report, based on a hasty, tentative survey, on flood prevention for the city of Pueblo and the Arkansas river valley.

The engineers, James Munn and J. L. Savage of the Denver reclamation office, have suggested several different plans and combinations of plans for flood prevention which would entail estimated costs ranging from $9,000,000 to $17,500,000.

One plan for the Arkansas river calls for flood detention storage of 210,000 acre feet with such repairs to present levees and channel as are required to provide a safe capacity of 25,000 second feet through Pueblo.

Another plan provides for the enlargement of the channel through Pueblo and for a concrete channel.

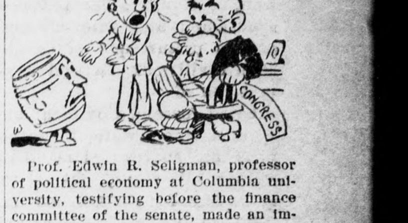
The engineers make it plain that their present recommendations are based on fragmentary data available at this time and that complete study of the problems involved will require much more time and more accurate hydrographic and topographic data than is now at hand and also much detailed engineering work.

All the alternative plans which include flood detention storage with possible use of the Steel Hollow reservoir site, would benefit property interests in the Arkansas valley below Pueblo, while the alternative plan embracing only channel enlargement or bank protection through Pueblo would not protect property interests in the valley below Pueblo.

"Due to the limited storage possibilities and as a very little, if any, water is available for storage in the Arkansas river above Pueblo, there does not appear to be any project of developing irrigation storage with economy in conjunction with flood detention storage," reads the report.

"Nonintoxicating Cereal Beverages"

A MOVEMENT asking congress to shift burdensome taxes from the people to nonalcoholic beer has been started throughout the country. Congress is urged to have the revenue bill provide for the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol, and in that way raise from $1,000,000,000 to $1,250,000,000 in taxes, and the proposition is being seriously considered.



A serious effort has been made to get Prohibitionists to agree to a tax of $10 per barrel on "nonintoxicating cereal beverages containing not more than 2¾ per cent of alcohol by weight."

The suggested legislation, it is argued, would not violate the spirit of the eighteenth amendment, but in effect amend the Volstead act by killing the provision prohibiting the manufacture of beer with an alcoholic content in excess of one-half of one per cent. A bill, or an amendment to that effect, will be introduced in the house to be considered when the regular revenue bill is taken up.

Prof. Edwin R. Seligman, professor of political economy at Columbia university, testifying before the finance committee of the senate, made an impression when he said:

"We must remember that had we not adopted prohibition we should be getting at least $1,000,000,000 we will not get under the existing law."

Asked if he favored the repeal of the prohibition law, he replied:

"No, sir; although I should be glad to see it so interpreted as to permit the sale and the heavy taxation of beer and light wines. That would help us out immensely."

How Deserting German Seamen Slip In

WITH Germans shipping as seamen at one cent a month on American-bound vessels and deserting at every point, existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding, the statement of Secretary of Labor Davis in regard to this and other violations of the immigration law under cover of the seaman's act, brings to the front once more a condition against which immigration officials have heretofore protested in vain.

The number of deserting seamen in 1920, according to the report of the commissioner general of immigration, was 13,543, as against 3,888 in 1919, in spite of the fact that 22,738 vessels were boarded by immigration officials, 288,710 identification cards were issued, 4,775 seamen were found afflicted with loathsome or contagious diseases, and removed to hospitals for treatment, or permitted to depart on the vessels on which they came.

Formerly a deserting seaman was subject to arrest and return to his ship on application of the ship master to the port authorities. Abrogation of this provision in the treaties between the United States and foreign countries following the passage of the La Follette seaman's act was promptly taken advantage of by aliens arriving as seamen in every port.

That registration alone is ineffective, either in the case of alien seamen or other aliens, is demonstrated by the fact that in spite of a registration accompanied by photographs the number of seamen who entered the country in violation of the law last year exceeded by 10,155 the number who remained in the country unlawfully after deserting in 1919.